CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Vol. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1823. [No. 7.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*
ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock, he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he calculates on selling for *Cash only*, they are offered at unusually low prices:

Super black, blue and colored Cloths,
Cassinets, assorted colours,
White, red, yellow & green Flannels,
Plain and figured Bombazetts, assorted colours,
Bomb zines, do. do.
White & coloured Valencia Vestings,
Ditto ditto Marseilles,
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Ginghams,
Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety,
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted.
3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shirtings,
Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Thread and Bobbinett Laces,
Plain and figured Cotton Cambricks,
Jaconett, Book and Mull Muslins,
Figured do do.
Black Satin Sinchews and Sarsnet,
Figured Silk and Canton Crapes,
Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Merino Skiffs, and fancy Silk do.
Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corded Velvets, assorted,
Silk Velvet and Plush,
Hemp and Russia Shirtings and Osnaburgs,
Blue Linens and Cotton Cassimeres,
White and coloured Drillings,
Seersucker, Imitation do.
Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Flats,
Elegant setts of Ribands,
Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats,
Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves,
5-4 Apron Checks, Superior Bed Ticks.
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirtings.

☞ The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

JOHN McARN.
May 29, 1823. 52tf.

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve.* Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent,*
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox *vs.* John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendent, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk
16th April 1823. 47.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs: Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

HATS.

HATS. HATS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

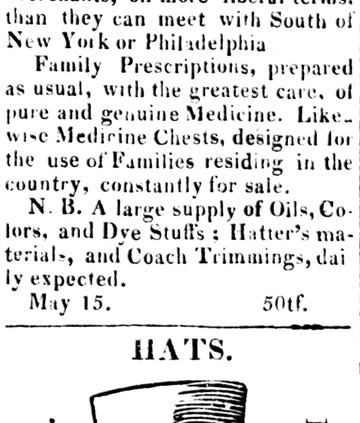
HAS just received 30 cases Hats, comprising a large and complete assortment, which will be sold low for cash; 2 cases of which are drabs, with green underside of the brim, for summer wear.

Also, a general assortment of groceries, among which are—

Old Cogniac Brandy,—Jamaica Rum—Holland Gin—Wines, &c. &c

Enquire at his old stand, on Green-street.
ANSON BAILEY.
Also on hand,
20 Barrels best Double ALE.
Enquire as above.
A. B.
June 12. 2:8w.

David Anderson, Jr.



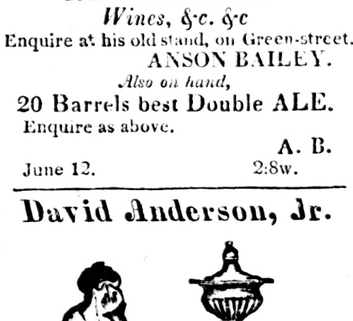
Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupancy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. He tenders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has received, and in soliciting a continuance of these favors, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the comfort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous, being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best the country and market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock A. M. and departs at half past 7.

☞ The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

*** The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and hours as the Augusta Stage.

☞ The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are requested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills for payment

Fayetteville, May 22, 1823. 51.tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing.

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new House will take place.

Good stabling Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45 tf

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO.

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:tf

State of North Carolina,

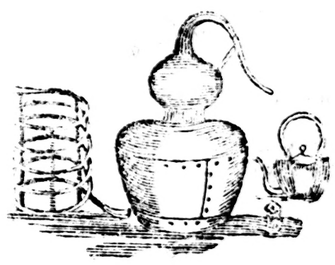
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions
APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Millcreek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

W. DISMUKES Clk.
49:3m.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business,
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above

*** Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.
March 24, 1823 43-4m.

For Sale,

THE tenement on the south side of Person street formerly occupied by Messrs. *Broadfoot & Cochran*, well calculated for a wholesale, or retail grocery, with warehouse, &c. and a good stand for business For terms, apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
12 June 2:tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, the following Lots and Lands, or so much as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1821.

Seventy-seven acres on Hollingsworth's creek, given in by Wm. Anderson, jr. 20½ cts.
Four hundred and forty seven acres on Sandy creek, given in by David Culbreath 70
One hundred acres on Buck creek, given in by do. for the heirs of Niven Culbreath 16
Fifty acres on Great Swamp or creek, given in by Jesse Dukeminier 5
One hundred acres joining Armstrong and others, given in by John Culbreath 1 55
Fifty acres on Black river, given in by Hugh Wright 77
Two hundred and fifty acres joining above, given in by Archibald Wright 41
Four thousand five hundred acres on Harrison's creek, given in by John Dickson, agent for Conrad J. Grazier 2 79
Fifty acres on Cut Swamp, given in by Dickson for Archibald Culbreath 16
Sixty-six acres on Lock's creek, given in by Dickson for John Antry 31
Three hundred acres on the great swamp, one hundred and forty do. on Sampson road 2 79
Four hundred and twenty-five acres on Sandy creek, fifty do. on Sugs's creek 70
Thirty six acres near James Blues, 23½ do. on flat swamp 69
Eight hundred acres on Rockfish 77

GEO. W EVANS, *Dep. Shff.*
for Alex. McKay, late Sheriff.
June 3, 1823.—5:9

Hillsborough Academy

AT the late Examination of the Students of the Hillsborough Academy, held in presence of the Faculty of the University of this State, fifteen young Gentlemen were approved on the Studies preparatory to the Freshman Class, and six for the Sophomore.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the last Monday in the present month.

The subscriber has engaged the assistance of a gentleman, who has taught for several years in one of the most distinguished classical seminaries in Maryland.

Idle, dissolute, and profane young men, who may think of resorting to this Institution, are hereby forewarned, that neither at the Academy, nor in the town, will immorality meet with the least countenance.

Exclusive of time allotted for recitation regular hours for studying at the Academy, under the inspection of the Teachers, are prescribed, morning and evening; so that the time usually mis-spent by Students at their lodgings will be here usefully employed.

JOHN ROGERS, Principal.
June 16. 4w4.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Chatham county, about the first of April last, a negro man named *GEORGE.* He is of rather small stature, very black, and of a pleasing countenance. He is about twenty-one or two years of age. He was purchased last spring at the sale of George Luther's property, and I expect is lurking in the neighborhood of his former owner, upon Cape Fear river, or has gone to the county of Gates, where he was raised and where Mr. Luther got him by his wife. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges, to who ever will apprehend and deliver George to me; and I will give a reward of fifty dollars, upon the conviction of any person who has been guilty of harboring, supporting or employing him since he ran away, or who shall have given him a forged or false pass.

J. A. CAMERON.
Deep River, June 15, 1823. 3tf.

*** The Editor of the Star at Raleigh, and the Edenton Gazette, will publish this advertisement four times, and send their accounts to the Observer Office for payment.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 17th May last, *JOHN*, a negro man, twenty or twenty-one years old, five feet six or seven inches high, can spell and read, his clothing not recollected. John was purchased in Baltimore by Geo. Allen, for Benjamin Colquett, eighteen months past. It is presumed that he may alter his name and try to pass as free.

Any person apprehending said negro, and confining him in any safe jail in the United States, so that I get him, and give information by mail, directed to Mr. Benjamin Colquett, Greensborough, Georgia, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid.

ZACHARIAH JONES.
June 2. 2;6t.

GIVE IN YOUR Lists of Taxables.

THE subscriber is again appointed by the County Court to take the list of Taxable properity in the town and district of Fayetteville, for the present year. Notice is therefore given to all persons concerned, that he will attend for that purpose at his office on the Town House square in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th days of July next;—also, at same place on Monday, the 28th and Tuesday, the 29th of 2d month of July next. Delinquents will be noticed by a constable, as usual, and subject themselves to a double tax.

D. OCHILTREE, s. c. p.
Fayetteville 25, 1823.
n4w5

Sheriff's Sale.

ON the 4th day of August next, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville the following Lots and Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, for the year 1821.

One-eighth acre lot, improved, near Joe Sampsons, given in by Lydia Bass $0 15½
One improved lot on north street, given in by Betsy Burkloe 0 62
Two hundred and three acres on the gum branch, Daniel Blacks 1 70
One unimproved lot on Hillsborough street, given in by J. Campbell 0 15½
Three fifths of three acres, formerly Nathan Pearces, at Campbellton landing, given in by J. Dickson 0 62
One lot 40 by 50 feet, on cool spring street, by do. 0 15 1-2
One unimproved lot fronting cool spring street, and Starks ally, by do. 0 15 1-2
One quarter acre lot, formerly Leonards, on Person and Russel streets, given in by do. 0 7 1-2
One lot 40 feet front, back of the brick row, given in by do. 0 7 1-2
Three lots 63 feet front, in James Bakers plan, on Hay mount 0 7 1-2
One lot on Rowan street, given in by Jacob Eddy 0 6 1-2
One improved lot near the poplar spring, by Moreno 3 10
Five hundred acres on Hectors creek, 300 acres on Rockfish do. 2 6 1-2
One hundred and eighteen acres on Gillespie and Mumford streets, given in by Susanna Mumford, for R. Mumfords estate 9 30
Five hundred acres on Sandy Run, given in by do. 1 55
One lot unimproved in Campbellton, by do. 0 7 1-2
One improved lot on Bow street, given in by James P. Wilson, as the property of Mary Wilson. 4 65
Three acres on Ramsay street, given in by Elizabeth Windham 0 46 1-2
One hundred and twenty-two acres on west side of cross creek, given in by R. Raiford 0 75 1-2
Eighty acres on the head of Walker's branch, by do. 49½
Seven acres on the back of Dolphin Davis', unimproved, given in by William Russel, for John Russel 1 8 1-2
Three acres at Clarendon bridge, given in by do. 0 93
Three thousand acres between Rockfish and Drowning creek, as Angus Gilchrists 0 93
Two hundred and twenty five acres between half swamp and Rockfish, as Wm. Stuart, 0 67
One hundred and fifty acres on Little river, Neill Smith 1 51
Two hundred acres on the Yadkin road, Daniel McArthurs 0 47
Two hundred and twenty five acres on little Rockfish, Duncan Colquhouns 34
Eighty-eight acres on the Indian branch or camp, Wm. McKenzie 0 15
One hundred acres on the Gallberry, John Munoys 0 15
Two thousand three hundred and five acres on Willis' creek Jas. Sims 6 20

The following are unlisted, and subject to a double tax.

One unimproved lot on the corner of Russel and Patterson streets, formerly the property of Henry Branson 0 77 1-2
Two do. adjoining the above, formerly Branson 0 62
Fifty acres adjoining Avers, by do. 15 1-2
One improved lot in Campbellton, Chas. Broadfoots 0 55
One do. on Bow street, joining Dr. McKay, Bolithas 1 39 1-2
One do. on Old street, joining Clark and Pattillo, do.
One do. on North street, Molly Campbell 0 31
One do. with dwelling-house, on Union street, Chas. Chalmers 7 75
One do on the east side of Union street, opposite the above, with stable do. 62
One do on Hayomunt do. 0 31
Two hundred and sixty-seven acres on Buckhead creek do. 1 65
One lot and store house, on Person st. Eliza Halls 3 87 1-2
Nine hundred acres on Rockfish, formerly D. Jordans 2 79
One lot and dwelling, on North street, James Kervan 0 93
One lot 66 feet front, on Cool spring street, formerly Wm. Lauders 1 55
Eighty-seven acres near Rockfish Wm. Lauders 0 57
One half acre lot on Groves and Ann street, formerly Jacob Levy 0 46 1-2
One half do on North street, do. 15 1-2
One lot on Hay street, joining Hayer, ditto 7 75
One do. with stable, on Hillsborough street, do. 0 31
One do. 153 feet by 151 feet, on Hillsborough street, do. 0 31
One do. 88 do. by 153 feet, on do. 23
One do. 40 by 100 feet, on do. 0 75 1-2
One do 60 by 50 feet, on do. 0 23
One do. 200 by 114 feet, on do. 0 15 1-2
One do. and warehouse, on Bow street 3 10
½ do. on Hillsborough street 0 15 1-2
Seventeen and nine-tenths acres on above Harrington Hill 0 31
Two lots and dwellings in Campbellton, Catharine Livingston 0 38
One do. on Hay street, joining Cutts, Duncan Murchison 1 55
Seventy acres on the north side of Person street, below Blunts creek, the property of Mark Russel 6 20
One lot and half the grist mill, on Blunts creek do. 1 55
One lot and improvement, on Maiden Lane, formerly the property of Archibald Ochiltree 3 10
One lot joining the above, owner not known 1 55
One lot with four store houses, on the south side of Hay street, formerly Bowells or Ochiltrees 9 30
Five hundred acres on the head of the Raft swamp, heirs of C. Linsay 1 55

ALEX McKAY, *Late Sh'ff.*
June 24, 1823. 5:5w.

Medical.

FROM THE MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

Cautions to sedentary people, and to those whose habits endanger their health.

Medicine, like all other things, is resolvable into a plain matter of common sense. Every body can do much in preventing sickness: nothing exceeds the pleasure of relieving it but that of preventing it: in provident anticipation of it, a physician shows most force of mind and efficacy of his art.

FOOD. Excess, chiefly, irritates the stomach and poisons even the wholesomest food. In health, to guard against excess, is infinitely more attention is needed, than minute discrimination in choice of food. Excess of proper food produces more disorder than does the exceptionable quality of any article of food. In taking food, we should attend to the first feeling of satiety; a mouthful after the first relish of appetite ceases is excess.

INDIGESTION, the most varied of diseases, begins from simple apparently unimportant deviations from health, gradually becomes complicated, often, it finally undermines every function; it is an affection of the centre, capable of variously influencing each remotest part through many channels. Its tendency is to produce the disease to which the system is disposed; *e. g.* gout and gravel may be induced by any cause of indigestion.

Whatever greatly disorders any important organ causes indigestion All parts of the body are concerned in its diseases. Its parts are so balanced, if one is much hurt, the rest suffer

Distention of the stomach and bowels, flatulence, acid, oily, putrescent eructations, indicating acetous fermentation, immediately arise from indigested food. If these are habitual, the whole digestive organs become disordered, the mouth clammy, tongue furred, especially in the morning; a laxative effects relief. The sufferer is apt to be thirsty, his appetite impaired, variable: feet cold; he is occasionally weak, finds it difficult at all times to command his attention, has perplexed dreams, sometimes nightmare, is alarmed occasionally despondent, anxiety and depression gradually engross his attention, the dejections deviate from the healthy appearance, the stomach is apt to be oppressed after eating, diarrhœa often follows, then costiveness, needing medicine more active than before; pains of the stomach, oftener of the bowels, burning weight, nausea, great loss of strength, despondency, hardly equalled in any other disease; feelings of endless variety in various parts.

To eat moderately and slowly is often of greater consequence than any other rule of diet.

Appetite enough should remain to leave free the functions of body and mind. He who is lazy, sleepy, soon after a meal, has taken too much.—Weakly people, when they exceed their usual meal, feel dejection, anxiety, weight at the stomach, indigestion, wandering pain, disturbed sleep, sense of suffocation, nervous affections; sleep late, wake tired, yawn, have no appetite; become cheerful, hungry, when their stomach has become lightened, eat heartily, and suffer as before. That a generous diet is necessary to support their strength, is a general error with the subjects of almost all chronic disease.

The most common cause of morbid distention of the stomach is eating too fast. Appetite subsides only in proportion as the food absorbs the digestive fluid of the stomach. If we eat slowly, if time is given for the absorption to take place, appetite abates before the stomach is overcharged.

If a meal be interrupted ten or fifteen minutes after no more than a third of the usual quantity is taken, the person is satisfied. A few mouthfuls taken a little before dinner, often destroy the appetite.

When we eat too fast, food is not duly chewed and mixed with saliva; does not undergo the first process of digestion; excites thirst.

Another cause of over-distention is high-seasoning various food, such as particularly pleases the palate: we are induced to eat after appetite is satisfied. This seems to be in particular an effect of wine drunk during dinner.

So intermixed are the feelings produced by hunger, and by the means which please the palate, that when desire to eat is constantly renewed by a succession of different kinds of food, we cannot judge when we have enough. Artificial appetite is excited at the expence of subsequent debility.

It is unkind to urge friends to take meats, spices, acids, fruits, coffee, cordials; but a sumptuous table is hospitality! prodigality is munificence, grandeur!

Whatever in moderate quantity agrees with the stomach, may be presumed wholesome only as it is more or less adapted to the present state of the digestive organs.

A moderate, deliberated meal is digested, probably, in three hours, when the stomach is empty, beginning to rest; should rest till its power is restored; *i. e.* till appetite returns from simple food. When digestive power is impaired, as much time is needed, if the food is proportioned in quantity and digestibility to the power. According as this is weak it is likely to be promoted by abstinence even to a sensation of want. We should wait for appetite, not tempt it.

Meats which are most mixed with fat, are *cæt. par* most oppressive. The lean part of venison is perhaps the most digestible food. Few things are more hard of digestion than new bread.

Healthy people have but little thirst Drinking at meals, to assist digestion, is most erroneous. We should not yield to slight thirst; when it is considerable, drink moderately, deliberately.—Frequent drinking dilutes the stomach's digestive fluid. To daily use of two or three glasses of wine, inflammation of the digestive organs seems sometimes owing, often confounded under the terms bilious, dyspeptic, nervous, &c. People, addicted to spirits, generally become pale, often emaciated, more or less paralytic, both are subject to debility of stomach, obstructed liver, dropsy; the latter soonest, and in them they make most rapid progress.

Prof. Adam Ferguson was very often invited to dinners and parties, ate heartily, drank more than a bottle of wine, very often. When first taken ill, at 50 years of age, he had good health; that morning it was bleak, he made a fatiguing excursion into the country, returned just before dinner very much chilled; went to dine with a party, ate and drank in his usual manner. A few hours after one side was palsied, head confused, sight perverted, pulse quick. He was bled immediately, used laxatives and strict, low diet. By his 73d year, all paralytic symptoms disappeared; his health excited admiration. Since his attack he tasted no meat till 1812, drank nothing but tea, milk, broth or water, took nothing after tea time. Whenever he ventured to use more nourishing, stimulating food, he soon had full pulse, hot restless nights. His only medicines were laxatives, almost daily. When he suffered from cold they seemed especially to promote recovery. During the 19 following years, making 43 from his attack, his remarkable health continued till six years before death; even then, nobody would have suspected he had ever been apoplectic or paralytic. His mind was almost as entire as in his younger days; his functions, except sight, were scarcely impaired: 1812 he began to take a little meat. For 6 years he had not been in better health and spirits than during the winter 1815 to Feb. 1816; then his bowels had been irregular two days, pulse 100, he was feverish, slightly delirious, and almost incessant bilious vomiting: was considerably relieved, under free evacuation of his bowels; died Feb. 23, æt. 93.

Foreign.

Six days later from London.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

NEW YORK, JULY 5.

Yesterday the fast sailing ship *London Packet*, Capt. Benedict, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, a few hours after the packet ship Robert Fulton, which has not yet arrived, and which has our packages of papers, pamphlets, &c The only papers received by this ship, is a single file of the London Courier from the 16th to the 22d of May—both inclusive; and as these have been politely loaned by the owners to all the publishers in this city, we have only had a few minutes to examine them. A summary of their contents, and such extracts as we have had time to make, will be found below.

The news from Spain is not so late as that brought by Capt. Tunsion, from St. Andero; but the intelligence from Catalonia, contained in the Paris papers of the 21st of May, (given below) is several days later than has been received through the same channel, and is of a very vague and doubtful character. We never for a moment gave credit to the rumor that Mina had made a dash into France; and that rumor is now proved to have been without foundation. In our opinion, also, this news tends to lesson the probability that any considerable engagement had taken place between Mina and Marshal Moncey, near Catalonia, as reported by Capt. Tunsion, although it is sufficient to reconcile this conclusion with the assertion of Capt. T. *that he saw the official account of that battle.* Capt. T. stated that the news was received at St. Andero on the 20th of May. The battle, therefore, must have taken place as early as the 15th or 16th; for it would have been impossible for the news to have travelled over from Catalonia, on the east of the peninsula, to the extreme point of Burgos on the west, a distance of from three to four hundred miles, in a direct line, and probably, of five hundred to take the roads winding the mountains, in a shorter time than four or five days, the whole country, moreover, being occupied with French troops, who, it is probable, would not have facilitated the progress of news of their own discomfiture. And besides, if a great battle had taken place betwen the 10th and 20th of May, the result, on whichever side perched the eagle of victory, would have been communicated to Paris in a few hours by telegraph; and notwithstanding the censorship of the press, this result could not have been kept many hours a secret. Again: The news given below, from Gerone, the headquarters of Moncey, is down to the 16th of May, inclusive. At that time, therefore, no battle had been fought, and Mina, instead, of being in the rear of the French army, was marching in the direction of Barcelona, for the purpose, as it was supposed by some, of joining Ballasteros. On the whole, we suspect the story of the defeat of Moncey had an earlier origin, as we now find it in a letter from Bayonne, dated on the 13th of May, and this was republished in the Courier of the 21st The same papers also contained a rumor that Mina had been deserted by his troops, taken among the mountains, and carried a prisoner to Perpignan. Up to the 13th of May, one of these stories was about as true as the other. We hope, however, our calculations may prove erroneous, and that Moncey, or a large detachment of his army, has been cut to pieces; but it is not worth while to let our patriotic wishes and feelings blind our eyes to facts, or run away with our judgment.

The tone of the London Courier, relative to the affairs of Spain appears to be more patriotic than it has been. After a few speculations as to the affairs of Catalonia, and the actual situation of Mina, the Courier proceeds to state that the Duke d'Angouleme was advancing upon the Capital without opposition, and would probably enter Madrid on the 24th of May. The editor then asks—

"And what next? Aye—what, indeed! We have heard it said that a Regency will then be established in Ferdinand's name. Admit it—we think it highly probable: but still the question, "what next?"—remains to puzzle us. Of whom will this Regency be composed? By whom will it be recognized? What power will it be able to exercise? What foreign relations can it maintain? How many weeks will elapse before contending factions will dissolve it? Can any Regency, in the existing state of the country, be established, which could continue to support itself? Look to the enormous expense of such a measure—and—which is infinitely more to the purpose, look to what must be the policy of England, if there should arise the slightest chance of a military occupation of Spain by France. This country has hitherto stood aloof upon the supposition that, one way or the other, the contest might perhaps be soon terminated; but can it be imagined that a protracted war, or a pretended interference, would permit us to continue our present policy?

"The great obstacle to any tolerable adjustment of the question, arises from the royal family of Spain being in the hands of those who will listen to no terms. If the King's person should be removed to the Canaries, our Ambassador would, of course, follow him, while, perhaps, the Ambassadors of France Russia, Austria, and Prussia, would be accredited to the Regency at Madrid. From such a position of affairs, it would be absurd to expect that any permanently pacific arrangements, or any pacific arrangements at all, could flow. In fact, the more we reflect upon the future, remembering what has passed and what is passing, the more we are perplexed to discover a satisfactory conclusion to the business."

The whole of this passage has an evident bearing towards a state of things that will lead to a general war, and an alliance between England and Spain.

It is stated in the French papers that Oviedo, the capital of Asturias, has sent in its submission to the Generalissimo, (the Duke d'Angouleme.)

A letter from Lausanne, May 4, is published in the Brussels papers of the 16th, in which the writer states, that he fears he shall be obliged to quit that town, *as Austria and Russia have caused an application to be made to the Cantons for the passage of an army through that country.* This demand, he says, "has been unanimously rejected. But I fear the neutrality of Switzerland will not be respected, and I shall fly, not to become a Russian or an Austrian." The fact of such a demand having been made was doubted at Antwerp, for two reasons—1st, that the French do not require any assistance; and 2d, that had the demand been made, Switzerland would not have had the energy to refuse it.

The news of an attempt of Russia, to assert, upon an American vessel, the extraordinary claim advanced by that government relative to the North-west Coast of America, had reached London, where it produced some excitement. The subject was immediately brought before Parliament by Sir James Mackintosh; but Mr. Canning replied that they had no other late information than that re-published in England from the American papers. The Russian claim is said to embrace six degrees of the coast which has long been in the possession of the North-west Company. The tone of the British government is decided. *They will neither submit to the claim, nor to the principle of national maritime law attempted to be established.* The protest under the administration of the late Marquis of Londonderry, had been repeated at the Congress of Verona; and negotiations are still pending, and in activity, at the Court of St. Petersburgh.

Marshal Soult's splendid collection of pictures are advertised for sale, at Paris They are said to embrace the *chef d'œuvres* of the great masters of every country. *Thirty-eight thousand pounds* are asked for five pictures painted by Murillo.

The Courier of the 19th, says—"Merchants of the city who have had property seized in South America, by the different insurgent governments, to an immense amount, and from the various changes which have taken place, were unable to obtain any redress, are put into the highest spirits by the orders which have been transmitted to the British Admiral, Sir Thomas Hardy, which are to demand restitution of all property seized, without any exception, provided it can be proved to belong to British subjects."

News from the army of Spain.

GERONA, MAY 15.—A despatch was received at mid-night from M. the Marshal Moncey, who had marched out to attack the enemy. He writes that Mina had just retired. His excellency regrets not having heard a certain whizzing noise which would have invigorated his old years. This is his own expression.

It is now five o'clock in the evening, and his excellency has not yet returned. The chief of the staff, who went out to meet him, has returned, and every thing seems to announce that his excellency will not return to night.

"The movements of General Molitor will contribute greatly to discourage Milans, and force him to take the route to Barcelona.

"The fort of Figueras continues to fire some bombs; a portion of the inhabitants have returned to the town, and treat our soldiers well.

"MAY 16.—M. the Marshal returned to Gerona, shortly after the despatch of my last letter. Milans has evacuated the strong positions which he occupied; he is marching in the direction of Barcelona, which was the only route open.

"Our troops are full of ardour, and joyfully execute all manœuvres which approximate them to the enemy, whom they burn to contend with.

Extract of a private letter, dated Puycerda, May 11.

"The report of the arrival of Mina at Ripol and Campredon is true; our troops having intercepted him in his route to Barcelona, he was compelled to retrace his steps. He dares not enter any of the towns; all sound the alarm bell at his approach, and the inhabitants arm themselves to unite with us. He would have attempted to traverse Spanish and French Cerdagne, in order to throw himself into La Seo d'Urgel, had he not feared the infantry and cavalry in this quarter.

"He has now divided his troops into two columns, which are closely pursued by two of our brigades; he appears desirous to march upon Cardona; but the division of Molitor, which is arriving from Arragon, will prevent him.

"If Mina does not find means to enter some fortress, he must come to some engagement with our troops; in both cases his destruction is inevitable."

Telegraphic Despatch.

PARIS, MAY 19.—Copy of a despatch from Aranda:

"On the 15th the head-quarters of his Royal Highness arrived here. General Obert is to-day at Almazan, and to morrow will be at Siguenza. He is perfectly well received every where: he communicates with Bessieres, who had taken two hundred men, two hundred muskets, and four pieces of cannon, from Ballasteros, who is retiring towards Valencia; he loses considerably by desertion.

"Marshal Oudinot was on the 11th at Valladolid, where he was received, if possible, with more lively enthusiasm than in any other place. The vanguard has proceeded towards the Douro"

Intercepted letters and various reports announce from all quarters the weakness of the Constitutionalists, and the good spirit of the Royalists in the provinces.

VIENNA, MAY 16.—The latest accounts from Constantinople do not bring any thing very remarkable. Since the retreat of the Turkish troops from Missolonghi, the Insurgents have not attempted any new enterprize, and we do not learn of any preparation for defence. Several letters affirm that the plague has broken out in Napoli di Romania, but some say that the Senate spread this report, in order to keep away visitors, whose presence should not be welcome. At all events, the situation of that place and of the whole surrounding country, is deplorable. The citadels of Corinth Coron, and Madon, as well as Patras, and the forts on the Gulf of Lepanto, are in the possession of the Turks. By the last accounts, it appears that the greatest part of the Turkish troops that left the city of Corinth, for want of subsistence, escaped the massacre at Volizza, and are said to have arrived at Patras.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 10.—It is generally asserted here that the Greeks will not negotiate with the Porte, except on the basis of their entire Independence. Lord Strangford appears to endeavor to effect an arrangement. The negotiations with Persia are not near to a termination. The Porte is said even to have declined the mediation of Lord Strangford. The new firman regulating the trade of the Black Sea, is very disagreeable to the Franks, as it is nearly equivalent to a toll in the passage of the Dardanelles, and is likely to be a great hindrance to the commerce of all foreign nations.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.

We are indebted to our correspondent, the Editor of the Portsmouth Journal, for the following intelligence.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 5.—The new and elegant ship Fame, Capt. Folsom, arrived this morning, in 23 days from St. Ubes. Captain Folsom has furnished us with a Supplement to *Diario do Governo* published at Lisbon, May 27th, 1823, from which we have made the following translation.

"The humiliation and infamy has been reserved for our days, of which a degenerate Portuguese is the author, (a near relation of the factious Silveria,) and of which the following is an account:

"It is some time since the Government have had suspicions of Brig. Gen. SAMPAYO, commanding the 23d regiment of infantry. The intriguing conduct of this officer was the true cause of the order of Government issued on the morning of the 27th, directing this regiment to march to its post in the Province of Beira to join the army of observation. The infamous Sampayo availed himself of this occasion to seduce the unsuspecting soldiers He made them halt in the neighbourhood of the city [Lisbon,] from whence he wrote the following letter to the Brigadier Governor of arms.

"'*General and friend,*

"'My mind is made up. The Ministry must resign. A King with dignity, and a Constitution to conduce to the public happiness, and not a civil war Finally, no faction to divide the King from the Nation. *Union*, and oblivion of the past, are the wishes of the 23d Regiment. Yours are undoubtedly the same, and then farewell to Anarchy.'

"The plan traced out to bring us back to absolute monarchy has found entrance into the inexperienced heart of the son of the best of Kings.—The Infant Don Miguel the same morning quitted the paternal roof, and fled to join himself with this handful of deluded men. It appears he was accompanied by some soldiers of the 4th regiment of cavalry. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the designs of this ill-guided Prince, who, instead of imitating the virtues of his august father, has united himself to those who wish to throw the country into all the horrors of a civil war, or to reduce us under a foreign dominion.

"Government have taken the most efficient means to stop the progress of the disorganizing faction. The troops continue true to their oaths, and obedient to their General, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The chamber of the city sustains the good name which it has merited The Civic Guards united and under the orders of their worthy and chosen chiefs, will show what may be expected from Freemen when firm in the support of their inalienable rights. Finally, the Cortes are in permanent session, devising means for the safety of the public. *Portuguese!* what will you do? Perhaps submit to a handful of Pretorian Guards! Perhaps submit blindly to those unworthy Aristocrats, who wish to crush you! Ah no: You are Lusitanians, and that is enough! *Union*, and we shall not want for strength."

Endorse on the Supplement.—The French have entered Madrid.

The Ministry [Portuguese] have begged leave to resign, having lost the confidence of the people.

From Chili.—The Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser have been furnished with a letter from Valparaiso, dated April 9, with two newspapers. One of these papers is filled with a consutution of Chili, in forty one articles, signed at Santiago, March 31, by Juan Egana, potentiary for Santiago, Manuel Novoa, for Conception, and Manuel Antonio Gonzalez, for Coquimbo. By this constitution, "the government or executive power is vested in a single Supreme Chief of the State," whose person is inviolable, but his Ministers responsible. There is also a Senate, whose powers are in general the same as by the constitution of 1818, with, however, certain special modifications. The judiciary is made independent of the executive. This constitution the Editor believe entirely supersedes that of the 23d of October last.

The other paper is a Gazette Extraordinary, printed at Auzco, Feb. 16, containing several Spanish official despatches relating to the defeat of the army of Lima, near Arequipa, by the royal troops, on the 19th and 21st of January last, general accounss of which reached some time since.

AMERICANS IN THE PACIFIC.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' ship Franklin 74, to a gentleman in this city, dated Valparaiso, March 10, 1823.

We are all heartily sick of the coast, but presume we must bear with patience yet another year. Our first step from here after we sailed, was to convoy the ship Canton to Arica and Quilca, which ports were in a *declared* state of blockade, but which the Commodore did not see proper to respect. At Arica we witnessed a fight between the troops on shore, and the Peruvian schooner—the latter was obliged to cut her cable and stand off. From this we sailed to Quilca, and completed the sale of the Canton's cargo. On the 4th of July we gave a dinner, to which seventy persons sat down. The guests consisted of the officers of the Canton and a French merchant ship, (being the only vessels there,) and the rest of the number were made up by ladies and gentlemen from Arequipa, (about 90 miles in the interior,) and the officers, civil and military, of the port; which, by the by, is more than a small niche in the rocks, where goods can be landed, there being not the least sheiter for shipping. Here we lay six weeks, during the lower deck ports in, and for the lively vivacity of the ladies who came upon mules from the city to visit us, I know not what we should have done. The coast presents the most rugged and barren prospect I ever saw; but nothing can exceed the fertility of the interior. Many of the ladies who came to see us had never before seen the ocean—much less a vessel. But the grandeur of the ship was represented in such glowing colors, that ladies of more than sixty years of age performed the journey to the coast, during which it is necessary to pass from extreme heat to extreme cold The feelings of admiration and surprise cannot be described. Mrs. Stewart was called the Anglo-American lady, who spoke all tongues and could play all instruments. I could relate to you many anecdotes of this portion of the country, and say something of the wisdom of their politicians, in opposing the army of the part of Peru called independent, but perhaps it might not be interesting in the relation: suffice it to say, that they still are Royalists, and the reasons they give for chosing to remain so, are, that their neighbours who call themselves independent are more miserable than *they* are; and they say they like no exchange except for the better. Their politeness to us exceeds any thing we had experienced from the Patriots, or even anticipated from so savage a race.

From this place we sailed to Callao, where we lay some months, then back to Quilca with a convoy, and then to this place. Callao is a miserable place; and we were not disappointed in our anticipations of the grandeur of Lima—save the Churches, which exceeded in richness, splendor and tolls, any thing I had ever witnessed. We have been in this place about a week, in the Juan Fernandez, where we lay a month over hauling and painting the above place, we had no amusement, but ting and fishing &c. We establised on shore a hospital, a bakery, and built a school-house. All the marines and the band, sail-makers, carpenters, armorers, blacksmiths &c. lived constantly on shore, and in fact, we seldom saw more than twenty men on board at a time.

We circumnavigated, in boats, the Island, and explored it in every direction, in spite of cloud-capped mountains, and rugged precipices. During our stay, we killed 50 bullocks, some goats and caught about 40,000 fish. All shared in the sport and no accident, except one man wounded by a musket ball, in an attack upon some wild bulls: many risks were run from the ferocity of these animals when wounded, and I myself had a narrow escape from one which made a desperate charge at me, after I had wounded him: he ran upon my bayonet, which fortunately turned him.—*Nat. Int.*

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

BALTIMORE, JULY 9.

The great Eastern mail was attacked about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by four or more armed men, sixteen miles from this city. The robbers had placed a quantity of brush, rails, &c. across the road, to prevent the passage of the stage. The driver and guard anticipating an attack, prepared themselves, and when they came up to the barrier, received three men among the bushes, who rushed towards the stage, and fired at the driver, but without effect.—The guard immediately fired his blunderbuss at one of them, who staggered much and appeared to be wounded—the others attempted to seize the guard, but a discharge of two pistols kept them off for a time; they however advanced again, and secured the driver and guard, presenting a pistol to the breast of each—while the robbers were endeavoring to tie the driver's hands behind him, he broke from them and made his escape; the neighborhood was immediately alarmed, and a number of persons promptly repaired to the spot where the robbery was committed—here they found the guard lying in the road in a most distressing situation. His head and face were much cut, apparently with the butt end of a pistol. He has been brought to town, and we are glad to learn, that his wounds are not considered dangerous. The driver was not much hurt.

A large number of letters for the South were broken open, but the villians left the Baltimore mail untouched. A troop of horse, joined by a considerable number of citizens, have gone in pursuit of the robbers—we hope shortly to have a good account of them.

After the above was in type, we were politely furnished with the following more detailed account, by the Editors of the American. one of whom attended during the examination of the culprits.

Mr. Stokes left this city yesterday morning, with Mr. George Bartol, and having joined at the place where the robbery occurred, they went with the shirt which was found in the road to the Iron Forge, on the Gunpowder—it was immediately identified by Mr. Tucker, the manager, as belonging to one of the forgemen, named *Eamon Heiser*, and the party immedately proceeded to his house for the purpose of arresting him. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and expressed great willingness to go with them. It being known that another of the forgemen of the name of *Moore*, boarded with Eamnon Heiser, he was asked for. He was said to be sick, and unable to come out; but when the party showed a determination to enter the house, he came forward. They were both taken to the house of the manager—while Heiser was undergoing an examination by a magistrate, Moore was sent out of the room. While Mr. Stokes was talking to Moore, he saw that his vest was buttoned up rather closely; on pulling aside a black silk handkerchief which appeared to be arranged with care to cover his breast, he saw the marks of blood on Moore's shirt; upon further examination, it was found that he was wounded badly in the breast, with six or seven buck shot. Finding himself thus detected, he immediately made a full confession of the fact of robbing the mail, in which he was assisted by Eamnon Heiser, (then under arrest) and another forgeman named *Ward*. The latter was immediately arrested, and on examination, was found to be severely shot in the hand, by the blunderbuss. Moore also confessed where the packages taken from the mail were hid—he went with Messrs. Stokes, Rouse and others, to a place where a bag belonging to the forge, was found under the leaves, in which were contained about two bushels of packages. Those on the top were known to be quarterly accounts of Postmasters, on their way to the General Post Office; these packages appeared to be marked with blood.

At the spot where the robbery took place, there was a high bank on each side of the road. The guard acted with courage and good conduct, having discharged his blunderbuss at the robbers, when they first showed themselves, and afterwards snapped a pistol at one, and discharged the other pistol at another of them, before they came upon him.

The robbers were escorted to the city last evening by the *First Baltimore Hussars*, who promptly mustered and repaired to the spot where the robbery occurred—this troop deserve and will receive the thanks of every good citizen, for their conduct on this occasion.

Thus has even handed justice promptly returned the poisoned chalice to the lips of the robbers.

We presume that in what we shall now urge, we shall be anticipated by the generous feelings of every grateful heart. The mail guard has proved his fidelity and his courage by the evidence of his blood, by his mangled and mutilated body. And shall he go without a reward who so bravely fought for the preservation of American property from land pirates? We hope not, and therefore propose, *that a subscription be immediately opened to remunerate such bravery and fidelity, so laudably exerted, and leading to an issue so glorious to avenging law and justice.—Morn. Chron.*

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1823.

A meeting of the delegates from the several captain's companies of Rowan, was held, agreeably to previous notice, in Salisbury, on the 4th inst. for the purpose of recommending suitable persons, to be chosen at the election in August, as Delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Raleigh, on the second Monday of November next. Rowan, by her federal numbers, being entitled to three delegates, the following gentlemen were nominated: *C. Fisher, J. H Freeling*, and *J. Beard*, jr. Esqrs. Three persons were appointed to attend each separate election, to receive votes for the delegates aforesaid.

Nearly all the western counties, we believe, will send delegates to the meeting to be held in Raleigh in November next; we wish, indeed, that not one county may be unrepresented, as the discussions which will come before that meeting will be of an interesting nature, and the measures which may be adopted or recommended, will be, it is probable, of an important character. To give, in a few words, a general idea of the objects of the above mentioned meeting, we have made a few extracts from an address to the freemen of Guilford, by the corresponding committee of that county, published in the Hillsborough Recorder of the 9th instant. They are as follows:

The friends of a convention were well aware that many of our respectable citizens while they acknowledge the oppressive defects in several parts of our constitution, were yet opposed to calling a convention for its amendment, believing that that convention would have unlimited powers over the whole constitution, and might, perhaps, endanger those parts that all must acknowledge are excellent.

As this objection has great reason in it, and as it had its full weight with many of even the warmest friends of the convention, the meeting at Raleigh last winter, wisely recommended to the freemen of this state, at their next election, to appoint delegates to meet at Raleigh on the second Monday of November next. The objects of this meeting will be, to devise some way more completely to ascertain the public sentiment, and to effect the amendment of the defective parts of the constitution without endangering the whole.

Those delegates will, therefore, point out such parts of your constitution as they believe require amendment; and it will be submitted to you hereafter, to say whether you will appoint delegates to meet in general convention, with power, specially delegated to them, to alter or amend those parts of your constitution which shall have been previously pointed out as defective, and with no other powers.

It is recommended that the different counties of this state shall send one delegate for every 5,000 of our federal population.

But your committee are aware, that there are some, who believe that special and limited powers alone cannot be delegated to the members of the general convention; but that, when appointed, they will have unlimited control over the whole of your constitution. Your committee believe, that communities can delegate powers in the same way that individuals can delegate them; and that one individual, by delegating to another power to do a certain act, thereby delegates to that other unlimited powers to do any act that he himself might do, is a doctrine too absurd to impose on the sound understanding of this county, and consequently needs no refutation from this committee.

Your committee are sincerely attached to our present constitution; yet they are constrained to acknowledge it has defects, and they believe that the present time is as propitious for its amendment as could be wished. Other states have thought the time propitious. Political parties no longer distract our country: no party or sectional feelings disturb the quietude of our own state, except those which arise out of the subject of this address: and we have sufficiently tested our constitution to discover its defects.

The persons before the public, as candidates for the next Presidency, are John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, Andrew Jackson, and Henry Clay. It is evident, if the votes be divided among the four, there will be no choice by the people. An election by the House of Representatives, is not to be desired; though a scene like that at thet first election of Mr. Jefferson, cannot again be exhibited, as a subsequent amendment to the constitution has guarded against it. It is necessary, therefore, that the people, to prevent the election of their most important officer from being taken out of their hands, should canvass the merits of the different candidates, so as to ensure a majority of their votes for some one individual. We do not, like some of our brethren, think the discussion of the Presidential Question should be delayed until near the time of election; for if it be postponed until that period, how are the people to make up their minds, unless they do it in a hurry, and upon insufficient and partial information? A discussion at this time, can in no possible manner, be of public injury—it may, possibly, be detrimental to the interests of some one of the candidates—but he, whose claims will not bear the scrutiny of the people, is certainly not fit to be their ruler. It is said, that the people of this state do not think it necessary to come to a decision till near the time when they will be called upon to give their votes for electors, that they may receive all the information which they can expect in relation to the candidates;" grant that the people think so, we would ask, how are they to receive this *information*, unless it be given to them? Newspapers are the only channels of information—to them they will look—but if they do not find it there, they must decide in the dark—an event, perhaps, desired by some. On the whole, we can perceive no evil, but much good, that will result from a discussion of this subject at the present time.

The Spaniards have all along said, the war would not commence until the French should enter Madrid—they *have* entered Madrid, if report be true:—now, then, comes the "tug of war." "God speed the right!"

The editor of the *Milton Gazette* does not appear to be pleased with the idea, that North-Carolina should break her leading-strings, and hereafter think and judge for herself; but however it may strike him, it will be approved by every one who possesses a laudable state pride, and who would rather exert himself to promote the interests and elevate the character of his own state, than bow to the fancied superiority, or imperious pride of another. North-Carolina has within herself powerful moral and physical resources—she has the elements of a great state—and it is only requisite to call them into action, to make her one of the most powerful and influential members of the Union. To aim at accomplishing an object so beneficial, so gratifying to honorable and patriotic feeling, is surely not unworthy of the most distinguished citizen; and it can meet with the sneers of those only who are citizens merely in name, whose domicils may be in this state, but whose sympathies and affections are devoted to another.

A spirit of inquiry is rapidly pervading the state; the attention of the people, at least of the thinking part, is awakened; and the result will be, not only a change in our internal polity, but in our relative standing with our sister states. No one who is at all conversant with the operations of the human mind, who is not wholly ignorant of the irresistible force of public opinion in a free country, can doubt this; and no one, in our opinion, who is in truth a friend to the state, or who is not blinded by improper attachments or selfish views, can wish it to be otherwise.

Illiberal epithets may be, and have been, cast upon those who foster this spirit; but epithets are not arguments; and they who use them, virtually acknowledge that they can yield no more powerful weapons. A good cause does not need them, nor can it be injured by them.

Mail Robbery—In our news department will be found an account of another robbery of the mail—and near Baltimore. This is the third daring violation of the sanctuary of the public mail, within a few years, which has taken place in the vicinity of that city; and the speedy detection, in the late instance, of the perpetrators, we might hope, if melancholy experience did not forbid us, would deter even the most desperate villains from a like attempt in future. How far the publication of Hare's life and adventures, and the improper conduct of zealous and good men, in the case of Hull, tended to destroy the salutary influence of the execution of public justice upon them, is a question which we shall not attempt to answer: but that they did, in a measure, defeat the ends of capital punishment, we have no doubt. The adventures of Hare, by their romantic character, were better calculated to increase high-way robbery, than to prevent it; and the circumstances attending the condemnation and execution of Hull, gave to that solemn scene more the appearance of a good man, about to enter into another world, to enjoy the rewards of his virtues and exemplary life in this, than of a guilty wretch, justly condemned to expiate his crimes on the scaffold. We are not condemning, in this last case, the exertions of pious individuals, to reclaim the guilty, and prepare them to appear before the Judge of Judges, who extends his mercy even to the vilest; but those unthinking, we had almost said, criminal proceedings, which would make the gallows the vestibule of heaven. The cell of the prisoner is the proper place for the display of christian benevolence; there let the pious and the good exert themselves to reclaim the unhappy criminal, and to open to him the glories of a brighter and better world, which repentance will secure to the guiltiest of our guilty race: but on the scaffold, let justice be clothed in all its terrors; for the interests of the living demand it, and religion does not forbid it.

KASKASKIA, MAY 29.

A Counterfeiter punished—Thos. Wyatt, whose arrest and imprisonment we noticed in our last, was convicted of having uttered and passed a counterfeit note on the Bank of the United States.

Pursuant to the sentence of the Court, he received *one hundred lashes, well laid on his bare back, paid a fine of one dollar suffered twenty-four hours imprisonment*, and was, on Sunday last, discharged.

From the apparently candid and frank confession of Wyatt, some time previous to the execution of the sentence, it appears that a very considerable number of individuals have been, for years past, engaged in the nefarious practice of which this unfortunate wretch was convicted. The active agency of those unprincipled scoundrels is not exclusively confined to the circulation of counterfeit bank notes, but extends to the most flagitious depredations on every species of private property. The names of several of his accomplices and confederates residing in Pope county, have been divulged, and who, we trust, will ere long receive domiciliary visits. The notes which we have seen are awkwardly executed, but with sufficient skill to enable those villains to palm them upon the honest and inexperienced part of the community. It becomes the imperious duty of every honest citizen to be on the alert, and to make every possible exertion to detect, apprehend, and to bring to condign punishment, those freebooters, and thus endeavor to rid society of so serious a pest.

[*Repub. Adv*

Robbery.—Mr. Begley, of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, was robbed of about $5,000, near Stoystown, on the Pittsburgh turnpike, on Tuesday night, the 10th ult.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL P. ASHE, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Died,

In Richmond county, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsey, a native of Scotland, and widow of the Rev. Colin Lindsey, of the Presbyterian church.

On the 10th inst. at his father's residence, on Rockfish, Robeson county, Daniel Shaw, son of Mr. Angus Shaw, in the 19th year of his age, after two months of unparalleled suffering, a promising and highly respectable youth.

He came to his death in the following manner: he was engaged in felling a tree, in company with his father's negro man, and after cutting his own side, turned to the other's to see how he was progressing; when getting in the proper position, seemingly as if to receive the fatal stroke, the axe flew off the helve, and struck him in the lower part of the belly,—which, in the course of two months, terminated his existence, in spite of every effort to save him.

The circumstance is related, in order to put others on their guard, who are accustomed to use this deadly weapon; and at the same time to remind us, that altho' in life, and seemingly in a state of security, death, with his many attendants, is treading close on our heels.

[COMMUNICATED.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape-Fear Recorder, July 12.

ARRIVED,

Brig Superior, Ely, from New York, to John D. Callender.

Brig Fanny, Thacker, from Charleston, to Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Brig President Manning, Gratton, from New York.

Schr. Boston, Cox, from Philadelphia, to Stow and Whittier.

Sloop Express, Hough, from Philadelphia, to Stow and Whittier.

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly,

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	5	5½
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple,	do	45	55
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	32
Butter,	do	10	25
Bagging	yard,	30	35
Coffee, Prime Green.	lb.	28	30
2d & 3d qual.	do	00	00
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do		
Cotton,	do	10½	12
Corn,	bushel	60	65
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	1	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	7	7 25
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 3 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12 00	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 50	5 25
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask.	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	38	40
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece.	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	2 00	
Oats	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen.	3 75	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg.	7 00	8 00
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.		
Shot,	Bag.	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 l	9 00	10 00
Common,	do	8 50	9 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	00	90
Turks Island,	do	65	75
St. Ubes, &c.	do	65	75
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	do	1 00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 l	2 75	3 50
Manufactured.	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	6 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb		
Wheat,	bush	1 55	1 50
Whiskey,	gallon.	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	65	85

Wilmington, July 12.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 11 to 12; Flour, superfine, $7 50 to 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 32 to 35; Tar, 95 to 1; Pitch, 2 75 a 3; Turpentine, to 2 75 3; Bacon, 9½ to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 27 to 29; Rum, Jamaica, 85 to 87; Rice, 3 a 3 25; Salt, Liverpool, 65; Sugar 7 50 a 9 50; Tobacco, 4, Whiskey, Rye, 37.

VALUABLE LANDS

IN EAST FLORIDA,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal property. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15 1823. 7tf-$1p

John Peabody.

HAVING bought out the stock and trade of A van Wilcox, begs leave to offer his services to the public, in the Clock and Watch repairing, Jewellery and Silver smith business. In the above branches, all he will promise is, to use his best endeavors to merit the patronage of his friends and benefactors. He will also keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of fancy, and other goods, consisting, in part, of Clocks, Watches, gold and silver, musical, repeating, patent lever, horizontal, and plain; an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silver Work; Military Goods; Musical Instruments; Masonic Jewels; Marks and Ornaments; Plated Britannia, Brass, and other household articles, for use and fancy; Gentlemen's shaving and dressing utensils; Ladies' dress ornaments, and toilet appendages; Dirks, Pistols, and other toys, for men and boys: besides a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention. Also for sale, on consignment, three gigs, with harness. 6w12

Blank Books.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly for sale, the following *BLANK BOOKS*: Ledgers Journals, Day Books, Record Books, Invoice Books, Letter Books, Bill Books, Memorandum Books, Cyphering Books, and Copy Books.

The above books are made of the best of paper, and bound in the strongest manner, and will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, July 9, 1823. 3t8.

Tan Yard.

TO a person who understands the management of a Tan yard, and can bring a recommendation for his ability as a work man, and general good conduct, the subscriber offers a situation with liberal wages.

WM. CAMERON.

July 9, 1823. 6

Stockholders

OF the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will please take notice, that they are requested to meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, the 24th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the annexed resolution of the Board of Internal improvements, a copy of which was received a day or two ago by the President of this Company.

R. STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 10, 1823.——6 2w

Copy of a Resolution entered into by the Board of Internal Improvements, April 29, 1823.

The Board taking into consideration the depressed and unpromising condition of the affairs of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, and being desirous of ascertaining whether some measures may not be adopted, whereby the navigation of the river may be improved by a surrender of the interests of individual stockholders, on terms alike beneficial to the state and to the stockholders in said company—

Resolved, That the President of this board address a letter to the President of the said Company, requesting him to lay a copy of this resolution before the stockholders of the said Company at their next annual meeting, and invite them (if they approve the same) to appoint a committee to meet this Board at their next meeting, on the 4th Monday in July next, for the purpose of conferring on the subject and proposing such terms as they may be disposed to submit to the General Assembly for their consideration.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,	
Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6
Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter,	20
Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.	
Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Lainey, a native of France.	
Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.	
The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra	$8.
ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.	
Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	$6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including all the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, tho' a wand'ring muse.

SERENADE.

From the Spanish.

We extract the following beautiful verses from an elegant volume of ancient Spanish Ballads, historical and romantic, translated by J. G. Lockhart, Esq. of Edinburgh, the reputed author of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk.

Leeds Intelligencer.

While my lady sleepeth
The dark blue heaven is bright;
Soft the moon-light creepeth
Round her bower all night.
Thou gentle, gentle breeze,
While my lady slumbers,
Waft lightly through the trees
Echoes of my numbers,
Her dreaming ears to please.

Should ye, breathing numbers,
That for her I weave,
Should ye break her slumbers,
All my soul would grieve.
Rise on the gentle breeze,
And gain her lattice height,
O'er yon poplar trees;
But be your echoes light
As hum of distant bees.

All the stars are glowing
In the gorgeous sky;
In the stream scarce flowing,
Mimic lustres lie.
Blow, gentle, gentle breeze,
But bring no cloud, to hide,
Their dear resplendencies;
Nor chase from Zara's side
Dreams bright and pure as these.

THE PROMISE KEPT.

Thus with kind words rich *Edward* cheer'd his friend:
Dear *Dick*, thou on my friendship may'st depend;
I know thy fortune is but very scant;
But, be assured, I'll ne'er see *Dick* in want.
Dick soon confined—his friend, no doubt would free him:—
His promise he kept—in want he ne'er would see him.

Selections,

LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

WONDERS OF INDIA.

Extraordinary Hindu Caves.

The Hindu Caves, at Ellore, are eighteen miles from Aurungabad,† and consist of more than twenty excavations in a rocky mountain, which forms a semi circle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the Caves, is called Khylass, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock. and no other material is used. The chisel seems to have been the only tool employed A most beautiful stone temple is formed, adorned, both inside and outside, with figures in basso relievo, and separate figures of the most exact symmetry, representing all the Hindu gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scraped rock and temple with galleries, and a virandah under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic figures, with symbols of their history, &c. forming the whole Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this Cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height. The temple has a moveable appearance from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bodies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other Caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful tales of the Hindus, admirably depicted in stone. There is a miser, about ten feet in height. with his mother, wife, and children, clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. It is a groupe that might be placed near the Laocoon, and our sculptors might take lessons by a visit to these wonderful Caves.—There are no natives now in existence equal to any thing of the kind. Some thousands must have been employed. Their origin is involved in obscurity; the general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Boodh, or the Brahmin Religion was in the greatest splendour, and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c. and the residence of the priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness in the figures beyond description. The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside. They are thought by some superior in magnificence, though in another way, to the pyramids of Egypt.

† The chief inland town of the province of the Deccan.

From Colleti's Relicts of Literature, a new work, just published in England.

Few popular quotations have more engaged the pens of critics than the following:

"For he that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day."

These lines are almost universally supposed to form a part of Hudibras; and so confident have even scholars been on the subject, that in 1784 a wager was made at Broodles, of twenty to one, that they were to be found in that inimitable poem. Dodsley was referred to as the arbiter, when he ridiculed the idea of consulting him on the subject, saying, "Every fool knows they are in Hudibras." George Selwyn, who was present, said to Dodsley, "Pray, sir, will you be good enough, then, to inform an old fool, who is at the same time, your wise worship's very humble servant, in what canto they are to be found?" Dodsley took down the volume, but he could not find the passage. The next day he came with no better success, and the sage bibliopole was obliged to confess, "that a man might be ignorant of the author of this well known couplet, without being absolutely a fool."

Butler has indeed two or three passages somewhat similar; the one that comes nearest is the following in Hudibras, book 3, canto 3—verse 243—

"For those that fly, may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

The fact, however, is, that the couplet thus erroneously ascribed to the author of Hudibras, occurs in a small volume of miscellaneous poems, by Sir John Mennes, written in the reign of Charles the Second, which has now become extremely scarce. The original of the couplet may, however, be traced to much higher authority, even to Demosthenes, who has the following expression:

"*Anser o pheogon kani palin machesitai.*",

Of which the English lines are almost a literal translation.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

WOMEN.

The ladies were no great favorites of the Greek comic poets—Will they pardon a translation of an extract from a comedy of Eubulus, not very remarkable for its gallantry.

May Jove confound me, if my mind
Is prone to rail on women kind,
Supreme of good to mortals given,
The best, the fairest boon of heaven.
If you Medea bring to view,
Penelope was chaste and true;
The virtues by Alcestis shown,
For Clytemnestra's crimes atone;
Monstrous if Phædra's vice appear,
I'll bring her opposite, don't fear.—
Bless me! what ails my stupid head?
My good examples all are fled.
Soon themes of *panegyric* fail;
I've thousands, when I want to rail.

It appears from Seneca, that the ancient Egyptians, in the disposition which they allotted to the genders of their nouns, paid a singular and delicate compliment to the fair sex. In the four elements, beginning with water: they appointed the ocean, as a rough boisterous existence, to the male sex: but streams and fountains they left to the more gentle females. As to earth, they made rocks and stones male, but arable and meadow lands female. Air they divided thus: to the masculine gender, rough winds and hurricanes of every kind; to the female, the sky and the zephyrs. Fire, when of a consuming nature, they made male, but artificial and harmless flames they consigned to the feminine class. Not so the Romans. They made a most awkard, and, in some instances, *peculiarly ridicilous* distribution of genders. Indeed, even the poets of that celebrated nation seem to have been little disposed to shew any species of gallantry to a sex, an attachment to which, probably, caused the rise and existence of their art.

The women of Plautus are almost uniformly bad. Those in Terence are little better; and the only one among them who had done a good action, begs pardon of her husband, as being convinced of her own criminality in doing it.

"Mi Chreme, peccavi! Fateor Vincor."*
Terent. Heaut.

The prose writers of the Augustan era seem to have favoured the

* It will hardly be believed, by the unclassical reader, that the fault for which the good lady begs pardon in these humble strains,

"I was wrong, my Chremes! I own it, I am convinced of it;"

was neither more nor less, than the saving her child from being murdered, as *her* husband and *his* father had ordered.

sex no more than the poets; and Seneca's account of the ladies of his time is at least as bitter as the sixth satire of Juvenal.

There was published at Leyden (about the year 1754) a Syriac translation, with a Latin version, of two epistles, said to be written by St. Clement of Rome, the disciple of St. Peter the Apostle, but much more probably the production of some bigoted monk of the early ages, than of an almost immediate successor of Jesus Christ. As a specimen of his work, the following extract will probably be thought sufficient. He speaks to his brethern as to the proper conduct to be observed concerning women:—"Let us neither eat, nor drink, nor inhabit, nor have any thing in common with them. If we are benighted at a distance from home, and invited by any of our friends, let us, if possible, lodge with a single man. But at any rate, let us admit no women into our company but let man officiate only with man. If it happens that there are only women in the place, let us convene them together, and, after having addressed to them an edifying discourse, let us request the oldest and most reserved to give us a lodging where there is no woman, and after having brought us a lamp and other necessaries, to leave us to ourselves."

VENETIAN HONOR.

When the republic of Venice was in the height of its splendor, one of the many spies whom the jealous system of that government kept in constant occupation, ran to the state inquisitor, with information that a nobleman by the name of Foscarini had connexions with the French ambassador, and went privately to his house every night at a certain hour. The state inquisitor could not believe that a man for whom he had an intimate personal friendship, and on whose honor he had the strongest reliance, could be guilty of such treason to the republic. He sent another spy to watch Foscarini's motions, who brought back the same intelligence as the first, adding the description of Foscarini's disguise. Still unwilling to proceed without the most undeniable proof against his friend, the inquisitor put on a mask, and went himself to reconnoitre. His eyes confirmed the report of his informants; and a regard to his duty rising paramount to all private feelings, he sent publicly for Foscarini the next morning.

Nothing but a resolute denial of the crime could be extorted from the firm minded citizen, who, sensible at the same time, of the weight of proof against him, prepared for that punishment which he knew to be inevitable, and submitted to the fate which his friend was obliged to inflict, no less than imprisonment in a dungeon for life.

The people, with whom Foscarini was a great favourite, lamented his fate, but their lamentations were vain. The magistrate who condemned him never recovered the shock; but Foscarini was heard of no more, till an old lady died forty years after in Paris; who, in her last confession, revealed that when she resided at Venice, as companion to the French ambassador's lady, she was visited by a nobleman of Venice, whose name she never knew. Thus was Foscarini lost, dying a martyr to love and tenderness for female reputation.

Ingratitude.—There are some ungrateful men, whose ingratitude is attributable to the misconduct of their benefactors, rather than to their own want of gratitude.

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John unwillingly thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
So John and I are more than quit.

Prior borrowed this epigram from a French poet, who borrowed it from one of the ancients. Human nature is much the same in all ages and nations. This, by the by, is only one of the modes whereby a service rendered may be effaced from the memory of the *oblige*; there are a great many others.

An excessive anxiety to repay an obligation, is a species of ingratitude.

We seldom experience ingratitude, while we continue in a situation to confer favors.

It is no great misfortune to have served the ungrateful; but it is an insupportable burden to be under obligations to a man who wants gentlemanly feelings.

SUSCEPTIBILITY,

The source of our joys as well as our sorrows.

Persons of refined understanding, though they have many griefs to contend with—griefs which appear more severe in porportion to the elevation of their souls—yet are they susceptible of many joys entirely distinct from, and superior to those which fall to the lot of common mortals. To such the *sours* of life may be said less to offend their tastes than the *sweets* delight it.

When sorrow wounds the feeling heart,
It seems as tho' its keenest dart
Inflicted there the pain;
But let us not enquire the cause—
Nor Him who gave all nature laws
Presumptuously arraign;—
For, by the self same rule, the soul,
Most open to its dark controul,
No tame, trite medium knows;
But when the sun of pleasure beams,
Like a vast shield takes all its gleams,
Till it as brightly glows!

The following Anecdote, illustrating the absurdities of Anglo-German Dictionaries, is related on the authority of Mr. Coleridge:

"About the year 1794, a German, recently imported into Bristol, had happened to hear of Mrs. X., a wealthy widow. He thought it would be a good speculation to offer himself to the lady's notice, as well qualified to 'succeed' the late Mr. X.; and accordingly waited on the lady with that intention. Having no great familiarity with English, he provided himself with a copy of one of the dictionaries I have mentioned, and on being announced to the lady, he determined to open his proposal with this introductory sentence—Madam, having heard that Mr. X., late your husband, is dead; but coming to the last word, 'gestorben' (dead,) he was at a loss for the English equivalent; so, hastily pulling out his dictionary (a huge 8vo.) he turned to the word 'sterben', (to die)—and there he found——; but what he found will be best collected from the dialogue which followed, as reported by the lady:—

"*German.* Madam, habfing heard that Mein Herr X., late your man, is——(these words he kept chiming over, as if to himself, until he arrived at No. 1 of the interpretations of 'sterben,'—when he roared out, in high glee at his discovery)——is, dat is,—has kicked de bucket!

"*Widow* (With astonishment.)—'Kicked the bucket, Sir!—what!'—

"*German.* Ah! mein Gott!—Alway Ich make mistake; I vou'd haaf said—(beginning again with the same solemnity of tone)—since dat Mein Herr X, late your man, hav——hopped de twig—(which words he screamed out with delight, certain that he had now hit the nail upon the head.)

"*Widow.* Upon my word, Sir, I am ata los- to understand you, 'kicked the bucket,' and 'hopped the twig!!!

"*German.* (Perspiring with panic.) Ah, Madam! von—two—tree ten tousand pardon: dat sad, wicker dictionary I haaf, dat alway bring me in trouble: but now you shall hear—(and then, recomposing himself solemnly for a third effort, he began as before)—Madam, since I did hear, or wash hearing, dat Mein Herr X. late your man, haaf—(with a triumphant shout)—haaf, I say, gone to Davy's locker!!!——

"Further he would have gone; but the Widow could stand no more."

What is Truth?—The following story may serve to show the dependence that is to be placed on accounts of military events:

When the Duke of Wellington had his head quarters at Torres Vedras. he was opposed by the French, under the command of Massena, who had his head quarters at Santarem The advanced posts of the two armies were close to each other The English papers were full of accounts stating that the excessive distress of the French compelled them to kill their *artillery horses* for food. When Massena retreated, and did not leave either a gun, a *horse*, or a man, behind him, the same papers discovered then, that he was obliged to use his *oxen* to draw his guns. Upon which Cobbett dryly remarked, "the French may be an odd people, but we can scarcely be made to believe them so very odd, as to kill their artillery *horses* to make soup, and keep their *oxen* to draw guns."

Religious.

One hour well spent,
Is worth an age of common time.

FROM THE NEW-LONDON ADVOCATE.

PROVIDENCE.

There is no object, of a religious nature, in which mankind so universally agree, as in the belief of a divine and superintending Providence. Even those who have the most wild and vague ideas of the *Great Spirit*, yet believe that he rules over all; that nature is under his control, and that "in him we live, and move, and have our being." Yet there is no doctrine that we are more liable to misunderstand, and imbibe misconceived notions of, than the doctrine of Providence.

The superintendence of Jehovah is universal, irresistible, and uncontrollable; yet every thing is so wisely ordered by him, that while a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without his cognizance, yet nothing takes place contrary to that infinite wisdom, justice, goodness and mercy, which are essential to his nature.

Every thing is good, as it comes from the hands of the Creator: he is good, and he doeth good; and no evil can possibly proceed from him. The divine Lawgiver has provided for his creatures a perfect code of laws, which are holy, just and good, designed for the benefit of his creatures; and the least deviation from any of them, must be attended with evil and misery to the transgressor; while obedience is the certain path of happiness. We know so little of the ways of God, for his footsteps are in the great deep, we cannot trace his designs, even when they have passed before us; much less can we look into futurity, and scan the mind of the Deity, whom we can never know to perfection, and whose ways are past finding out. As it regards ourselves as individuals, when we look backward, we can see that he has done all things well; that goodness and mercy have followed us all our days; and this ought to induce us to put our trust in his future conduct towards us; to trust and not be afraid.

Jacob supposed, under very peculiar circumstances, that all things went against him, when at that very time they were remarkably working together for good, and in an eminent degree, bringing about what was most desirable and the thing nearest his heart: he was once again to embrace his beloved Joseph, who was the appointed saviour of his family. How remarkably the conspiracy of Haman was overruled for the advancement of Mordecai!

All Saul's malice and bitter persecution of David could not prevent his being the anointed King of Israel. He is wise, who observeth these things: he shall understand the loving kindness of the Lord. Nothing can harm us, if we do that which is right; but all things must work together for good, to those who obey God according to his righteous purpose. Why do we murmur and fret against the dispensations of Heaven? It is the greatest mercy for us, that events are not under our control; and we must think ourselves of too much consequence, to imagine that the order of the divine government can be changed, to gratify our passions or unruly desires.

It cannot be of vast importance where we live, or how long we live. When, or where, or how we die, are circumstances unknown to us, and cannot possibly affect us either in this world, or in the world to come. Why then should we be over anxious for the morrow; what we shall eat, or what we shall drink, or wherewithal we shall be clothed? Our heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of these things.

The full and rich provision, made by the Creator for the support of all his creatures, ought to relieve us from improper anxiety, and encourage our confidence in God. Does he care for the ravens? Does he clothe the grass of the field, which is of short duration? and has he failed to provide for the noblest and most important creature in our globe? Surely not; the hairs of our heads are numbered. We render our lives miserable, and shorten our days, by that very anxiety we should strive against; and by declining to put our trust in the Lord Jehovah, in whom is everlasting strength. AMANA.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at F[ayetteville] July 1, 1823.

LEWIS Averitt, John Averitt, Dr. Cornelius R. Ayer, Ira Ames, Esthervis. B—James Beggs, Ann A. Bo[yd], Elizabeth Blue, Marian C. Beard, Sa[muel] Barksdale, Wm. Bethea, Jno. C. Bu[rnham], John Baxter, Duncan Black, C[harles] T. Baughan, Sampson Boon, Donald Baker, Neill Buie. C—Alfred Chavis, Anthony Cobb, Andrew Clarke, C[harles] Christian, David Culbreath, Reuben Cateen, Angus Cameron, Nancy Cam[eron] Duncan Cameron, Harvy Case, Dr. [John] T. Clarke, Neill Cameron, John Cam[eron] Archibald Campbell, Wm. Carver, Sr. Wm R. Carmon. D—Wm. Dawkins, Darren Dearbon, Joseph Dyer, Martha Dson, John Dew, John Douglas. E—[Ann] Edwards, Charles Elms, Mary Edw[ards] Joshua Edwards. F—Jas. Fulton, Joseph Gordon 2, Malcom Gilles[pie] Guy 2, Amos A. Galpin, Margaret Gr[ay] David Gillis, Thos. G. Graham 2, Elisha P. Hutchins, Mary Hollings[worth] Alexander Hobdy, Hill & Nall, Polly Hodges. I & J—Ebenezer S. Jones, John Jones, John Jones, George Jones, A[lex.] Jarman, Daniel Johnson, Robert Johns[on] Dougald Johnson, Ann Johnson, A[lex.] Ingraham, Enoch Jarrott, John Jarrott, Henry Jarrott. K—Barbara King, Daniel [Mc] Angus Kelly, Ezekiel King, Daniel Kinney. L—Christopher Lynch, James Leslie, Malcom Lamon, John Lumsden, Duncan Monroe, Roderic Morrison, Jas. Moore, James Monroe, Daniel Mc[Kay] Flora Murm, Wm. Magee, James McDonell. John Morgan, Samuel McKay, Archd. Moore John Mulloy, Nathan Mc[Neill] Mc—Peter McIntosh, Dougald McPh[erson] Wm. McGee 2, Daniel McCormish, Duncan McPherson, John McNeill, Farquhar McDonga d, John McSweene, Alex. Mc[Neill] Eachem, Arch'd. Neill McLean, A[rchd.] McFarland Malcom McCollum, Alex. McRethan, James McMillan, Grace M[cMillan] Pheran, Alex. McDonald, Mary Mc[Neill] Archd. McNeill, John McIntosh, Neill McNeill, George McKay, Norman McLeod, Alex. McAllister, Peter R. McCall, A McDiarmid. Anna McDiarmid, Thos. McMillan, Margaret McRainy, Neill McLeod, Elizabeth McAllister. N—Robe Norman, John Newton, James Newton, Wm. Northington, Jonathan Nicholse Northington 2, Wheeler Northington, Sarah Nichols, Henry Nunnery. P—Richard Price, Lint Phillips, Wm. Pe[arce] Isaac Phares. Peley Pearce 2, Parsons, Samuel B. Emmons, Margaret Pe[arce] Ann Potts, Henry Purviance. R—Pa Ryalls, John Ray, Daniel R. Rhodes, Jas. Rile. Stephen Royal, Loret Rayford, Robeson, Gilbert Ray, Martin C[ook] S—Daniel Stewart, Wm. S. Smith, Mc[Neill] Smith, James Sampson 3, John Smith, Col D. Smith, Malcom Small, John Stration, David O. Shattuck, Ferquhard Hart, Wilis Smith, Daniel Sherwood, Jas. Small, Archibald Shaw, Rebecca Sm[ith] Abner Sanborn, Thos. Sanders, Shepherd Servell, Mary H. Salmon. T—Ann Thompson, Andrew W. Thompson, Thames, John Tolar, John Tom[pson] Thompson, Joseph Thames, Jun. Stephen Bryant W. Taylor, W. Thomas. W—Stephen Wood, Nathan Williams, John Wollar, Robert Williams, John Williams, John V. Wilkins, William Williams, John Wynn, Samuel Williams, Jas. Wilson sen. Timothy Williamson. [Jas.] A. Wilson. 3t8

JOHN M'RAE, P. M.

FISH!

100 Barrels cut Herrings,
30 bbls. Family do. (pickled)
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND
July 2, 1823.—4t8

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and cassinet Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823. 1tf.

New Crockery at the old stand.

C & P. MALLETT,

HAVING taken the house on Hay street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Tams as a Crockery store, beg leave to inform the public, that they have now on hand a general assortment in the above line and intend keeping a regular supply, for which purpose they have made arrangements with the agents of some extensive potteries in England. Crates and Casks, assorted in the best manner, put up at the manufactories, will always be kept on hand, and experienced and careful packers will be employed, for those who prefer selecting from the shelves

In addition to the above, they will have at all times on hand a general assortment of Grocies, Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, all of which they are determined to sell at the lowest market prices.

On consignment, Cases of white and half pieces Irish Linen, sets superfine China, at cost and charges, ten tons Swedes Iron, and twenty tierces Lisbon Porter, in bottles.

June 24, 1823. 4t6

The Subscriber

WISHES to employ some young man of character, to take charge of his Tan-Yard, where the business is extensively carried on. One desirous of learning the trade, would be preferred, to whom, if well recommended, a comfortable situation is offered on good terms.

8wt12 WALTER F. LEAK

Richmond Co. Grassy Island, on Pee Dee River.

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers. Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN

June 12. 3tf